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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,569	12/17/2001	Hsing-Tung Wang	4504-044	6245

7590

06/02/2006

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EXAMINER

GIBBS, HEATHER D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<p align="center">Office Action Summary</p>	<p>Application No.</p> <p>10/015,569</p>	<p>Applicant(s)</p> <p>WANG ET AL.</p>	
	<p>Examiner</p> <p>Heather D. Gibbs</p>	<p>Art Unit</p> <p>2625</p>	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2,4-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2,3-8,11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on January 25, 2006 has been entered and made of record. Claims 1-2,4-11 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. For claims 4-6, Applicant argues Nakamura et al "fails to teach an arch shape. The examiner respectfully points the applicant's attention to Fig 1. Applicant argues the both Nakamura et al and Kito et al fail to teach the feature of " a reflective plate having an aperture positioned adjacent to a central part of the reflective plate." However, the examiner has utilized Lu, and not Hitoshi nor Kito, to teach these limitations.

Claim Rejections - 35

USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2,4,7-8,11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu (US 6,046,826)

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For claim 1, Applicant's admitted prior art discloses an apparatus having a light source for a transparent sheet of a scanner comprising: a shell object 10; a light emitting element 12 inside said shell object for emitting a light rays; a reflective plate 121 being between said shell object and said light-emitting element for reflecting said light-emitting from said light-emitting element (Page 1 and 2; Figs 1A-2B).

Applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose expressly an aperture on a first predetermined position of said reflective plate to decrease the illumination of said first predetermined position.

Lu discloses an aperture on a first predetermined position, which is adjacent to a central part of said reflective plate to decrease the illumination of said first predetermined position (Col 1 Lines 60-Col 2 Line11; Fig 2A).

Applicant's admitted prior art & Lu and combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Lu with Applicant's admitted prior art.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to decrease the illumination with an aperture.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Applicant's admitted prior art with Lu to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Applicant's admitted prior art discloses wherein said light-emitting element is a lamp (Ref. 160; Fig 2B).

For claim 4, Lu teaches wherein said reflective plate is in arc shape and 'Π' shape (See Fig 2A)

Considering claim 7, Lu teaches wherein said first determined position is at the central part of said light-emitting element (Fig 2A).

Regarding claim 8, Lu discloses a spreading plate which is a thin film between said light-emitting element and said reflective plate to cover said light-emitting element for spreading said light rays passing through it (Col 2 Lines 29-38; Fig 4).

For claim 11, Lu teaches a protective plate made of the material pervious to light is at the surface of said shell object for protecting said apparatus (Col 1 Lines 60-Col 2 Line 11; Fig 2A)

5. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu and Nakamura (JP 10-197969A).

Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu discloses the apparatus as discussed above.

Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu does not disclose expressly wherein said reflective plate is in an arc shape (claim 4), is in "Π" shape (claim 5) and wherein the central part of said aperture is wider than the two ends (claim 6).

Nakamura discloses wherein said reflective plate is in an arc shape, is in "Π" shape and wherein a central part of said aperture is wider than the two ends (Drawing 1).

Applicant's admitted prior art & Lu and Nakamura are combinable because they are units, which have lamps that irradiate light towards a manuscript.

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At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Applicant's admitted prior art with Lu and Nakamura.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to decrease the quantity of light irradiated by the manuscript (Paragraph 0005).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Nakamura with Applicant's admitted prior art and Lu to obtain the invention as specified in claims 4-6.

6. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu and Kito et al (US 6,864,998).

Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu discloses the apparatus as discussed above.

Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu does not disclose expressly a spreading plate which is a thin film between said light-emitting element and said reflective plate to cover said light-emitting element for spreading said light rays passing through it.

Kito et al discloses a spreading plate which is a thin film between said light-emitting element and said reflective plate to cover said light-emitting element for spreading said light rays passing through it (Col 14 Lines 7-26)

Applicant's admitted prior art in view of Lu & Kito are combinable because they are from the same scope of nature.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine Lu and Kito with Applicant's admitted prior art.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to cover the rays passing through.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Applicant's admitted prior art with Lu and Kito to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 9-10 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The Examiner found neither prior art cited in its entirety, nor based on the prior art, found any motivation to combine any of the said prior art which teaches a spreading plate with a plurality of perforations to decrease illumination of the a second predetermined position by increasing perforations of the second predetermined position.

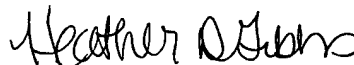
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heather D. Gibbs whose telephone number is 571-272-7404. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thu 8AM-7PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Heather D Gibbs
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

hdg



THOMAS D. LEE
PRIMARY EXAMINER